

## (推薦) 平成29年度 入学試験問題 英語

- ◎ 英語の試験問題は5枚綴りになっています。
- ◎ 解答は必ず解答用紙に記入すること。

I. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (1) Swimming is an aerobic exercise and doesn't damage your knees or joints, since the water ( 1 ) counteracts gravity.  
(ア) indemnity (イ) proximity (ウ) buoyancy (エ) fluidity
- (2) Demands for newly invented robots have ( 2 ) manufacturers and they were the smash hit of the year.  
(ア) dwindled (イ) exterminated (ウ) prosecuted (エ) swamped
- (3) The project proposed by the company was thought to be beneficial to the public and received a ( 3 ) from the local government.  
(ア) census (イ) grant (ウ) repository (エ) liquidation
- (4) The new job is good, but I didn't realize it'd be so hard to ( 4 ) work with taking care of my kids.  
(ア) giggle (イ) babble (ウ) dribble (エ) juggle
- (5) The new manager's primary ( 5 ) include hiring and training staff, and resolving customer complaints.  
(ア) scorns (イ) responsibilities (ウ) substances (エ) irrigations
- (6) Most young Japanese are still ( 6 ) with the idea that they owe absolute allegiance to the companies that hire them.  
(ア) imbued (イ) favored (ウ) distrusted (エ) shunned
- (7) TV news reported that 200 people have ( 7 ) to the new flu virus. Medical experts fear that there will be a nationwide epidemic.  
(ア) indulged (イ) defaulted (ウ) succumbed (エ) verified
- (8) The negotiations ( 8 ) because both sides refused to compromise.  
(ア) marked down (イ) fell through (ウ) turned down (エ) went through
- (9) Investigators have ( 9 ) out lightning as the cause of the fire.  
(ア) ruled (イ) cultivated (ウ) engaged (エ) bailed
- (10) The day ( 10 ) from the east with ruddy splendor, and the stars faded quickly.  
(ア) fell (イ) occurred (ウ) broke (エ) flayed

II. 次の各日本文の英訳として、文法や意味からみて最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (11) 日本では人前で自分の子供のことを褒めたりすることはよいことだとは思われていない。  
(ア) It is not considered appropriate in Japan to boast about one's own children in public.  
(イ) It is not the politeness that parents praise their children in front of others in Japan.  
(ウ) Japanese assume it rather a bad manner to be proud of own children among others.  
(エ) Japanese do not think it good credit to speak well of their children in the presence of others.
- (12) 君たち共働き夫婦なら家事も分担しないと、それが円満の秘訣だよ。  
(ア) With both of you working, you must split your housework, that is a key to build a success marriage.  
(イ) Since you both work, you should share household chores, which is a recipe for matrimonial happiness.  
(ウ) You had better divide family job between two of you as you are a two bread-earners family.  
(エ) If you want to live a happy marriage life with two bread winners, all it takes is to allocate houseworks equally.

- (13) オートバイは大破したのに幸い健二は軽傷を負っただけで済んだ。  
 (ア) The motorbike was completely destroyed, and Kenji just escaped with lucky wounds.  
 (イ) The motorcycle was wrecked while Kenji was only lucky enough to sustain minor damages.  
 (ウ) The motorbike was smashed up, but Kenji luckily got away with only minor injuries.  
 (エ) Although the bike was seriously broken, Kenji was in luck and let off with only a mild case of hurt.
- (14) そのテニスの選手は相手のスキについて得点をとるのが得意だ。  
 (ア) That tennis player can take an advantage of a moment of chance to defeat the opponent.  
 (イ) That tennis player is good at capitalizing on the lapses of the opponent and getting a point.  
 (ウ) That tennis player is always ready to catch the opponent off guard and to add to the game.  
 (エ) That tennis player does well in moving swiftly and attack the opponent's weak points to score.
- (15) 公的な資金を個人の用途に流用してはいけない。  
 (ア) You are well advised to put public resources in your own expenditure.  
 (イ) You must not spend taxpayers' money to your personal matters.  
 (ウ) You'd better not to inject public money into your own affairs.  
 (エ) You should not divert public funds for your own private use.
- (16) その新薬は臨床試験で副作用が報告されなかった。  
 (ア) Any serious side reactions were not informed of the new drug in the clinical checkings.  
 (イ) The new drug was reporting to cause no side effects on the clinical examinations.  
 (ウ) The new medicine was proven to have no adverse effects in the clinical trials.  
 (エ) It was reported that this new medicine was free from no harmful effects on clinical tests.
- (17) 地球上の生物のほとんどが体の外に骨格があり、それは乾燥から身を守ってくれる。  
 (ア) Most of the animals on Earth have their skeletons on the outside of their bodies, which helps stop them from drying out.  
 (イ) In order to protect themselves from hydration, a majority of animals on the earth has its skeleton outside of the body.  
 (ウ) Almost all of animals on earth have skeletons outside the body to save them from aridity.  
 (エ) The most animals on the Earth are protected by their skeletons, saving them from being dried up.
- (18) こんな高級レストランに行くからには僕たちもなるべくフォーマルな格好をしていかないとね。  
 (ア) Now that we will visit a posh restaurant like this, we are required to wear formally.  
 (イ) Such a high-rise restaurant is fussy about its dress code and we should be formal as is required.  
 (ウ) Since we are dining at a such luxurious restaurant, we must be following the formality.  
 (エ) When going to such an upmarket restaurant, we should be dressed as formally as possible.

III. 次の語を並べかえて、適切な英文を完成させなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。解答は指定された箇所に入るものだけをマークしなさい。

- (19) It's kind (            ) you (            ) say (            ), (            ) I can't be ( 19 ) forgiving.  
 (ア) but            (イ) as            (ウ) that            (エ) of            (オ) to
- (20) What is (            ) ( 20 ) (            ) (            ), (            ) that every problem has a solution?  
 (ア) point            (イ) knowing            (ウ) the            (エ) worrying            (オ) of
- (21) He (            ) (            ) and (            ) (            ) ( 21 ) his thoughts.  
 (ア) go            (イ) in            (ウ) gave            (エ) let            (オ) of
- (22) Most inexperienced people (            ) ( 22 ) (            ) (            ) (            ) they are placed in an unfamiliar situation.  
 (ア) the            (イ) when            (ウ) way            (エ) in            (オ) get
- (23) A lawyer will (            ) you (            ) claims against the company, which could (            ) the ( 23 ) of (            ).  
 (ア) help            (イ) negotiate            (ウ) issue            (エ) involve            (オ) consent

- (24) I would not (            ) near any animal, (            ) (            ) ( 24 ) (            ).  
 (ア) pet            (イ) let            (ウ) go            (エ) one            (オ) alone
- (25) Who (            ) (            ) ( 25 ) (            ) you did (            ) a thing?  
 (ア) such            (イ) thinks            (ウ) think            (エ) do            (オ) you
- (26) I (            ) it interesting that (            ) was (            ) (            ) ( 26 ) the book.  
 (ア) he            (イ) find            (ウ) it            (エ) found            (オ) who

IV. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

With the changing of the seasons and the accompanying drop in the temperature outside, many athletes flock to the ski slopes, the ice rink, and the mountainside seeking outdoor adventure and fitness. Exercising in cold weather presents several unique nutritional challenges. Taking a few simple ( 27 ) can help maximize performance and keep athletes healthy and allow them to safely achieve their fitness goals.

When exercising in cold weather, your ( 28 ) body temperature tends to drop. In warm weather, it is generally easier to regulate body temperature, as excess body heat is removed through sweating. In addition, the body needs to warm and ( 29 ) the cold, dry air that you breathe, which requires even more energy (up to 23 percent of calories burned in cold weather exercise go towards warming inspired air). The ( 30 ) requirements of the athlete in cold weather are higher than what would be required during a similar level and duration of activity in warmer temperatures. This is due to food being used to fuel the body's increased metabolism in addition to providing energy for the exercise itself.

One of the biggest nutritional mistakes that athletes make is to drink too ( 31 ) water when exercising in cold weather. Cold diminishes the body's thirst mechanism and athletes need to make a ( 32 ) effort to consume enough fluids. This is necessary to keep up with the demand of both exercise, as well as fluid lost when warming the body and humidifying inspired air. When exhaling during heavy breathing considerable water is lost. Dehydration leads to decreased performance, and physical endurance. It is commonly cited as the root cause of many outdoor winter sporting accidents and misadventures.

Proper nutrition begins with planning ahead. Ideally, athletes should consume complex carbohydrates two hours prior to exercise. Warm foods are ideal as they can help to contribute to heat ( 33 ). Foods such as soups, chili, pasta, baked potatoes, breads, bagels with peanut butter, or lean meats are excellent pre-exercise sources of fuel. It is also important to continue to replace carbohydrate stores being burned during exercise, to prevent fatigue and contribute to body heat. It is a good rule of ( 34 ) to bring along easily digestible snacks such as energy bars and gels, trail mix, sandwiches, or fruit.

- (27) (ア) disruptions    (イ) precautions    (ウ) amendments    (エ) revisions  
 (28) (ア) core            (イ) cardinal        (ウ) middle          (エ) staple  
 (29) (ア) defy            (イ) purify          (ウ) acidify          (エ) humidify  
 (30) (ア) caloric        (イ) heroic          (ウ) diabetic        (エ) exotic  
 (31) (ア) less            (イ) more            (ウ) much            (エ) little  
 (32) (ア) concern        (イ) concept        (ウ) conscious        (エ) concentrate  
 (33) (ア) correction    (イ) addiction      (ウ) evaporation    (エ) preservation  
 (34) (ア) back            (イ) toes            (ウ) thumb          (エ) brains

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

In considering what we share with our ape relatives, the easiest comparison is in fact between male chimpanzees and men. Chimpanzee males hunt together, form coalitions against political rivals, and collectively defend a territory against hostile neighbors, yet at the same time they vie for status and compete for females. This tension between bonding and rivalry is very familiar to human males on sports teams and in corporations. ( 35 ) In *You Just Don't Understand*, the linguist Deborah Tannen reports how men use conflict to negotiate status, and actually enjoy sparring with their friends. When things have gotten heated, they make up with a joke or apology.

(36) Businessmen, for example, will shout and bully at a meeting, only to take a restroom break during which they joke and laugh it all off.

The fuzzy line between conflict and cooperation is not always understood by women (for whom a friend and a rival are totally different things), but it is second nature to me ( 37 ) I grew up in a family of six boys and no girls. In fact, my interest in how

chimpanzees reconcile after fights came about partly because I refused to view aggression as inherently evil, which was the prevailing opinion when I began my studies. Aggressive behavior was even labeled “asocial.” I failed to follow this. I saw scuffles and fights as a way of negotiating relationships, and would call them destructive only if inhibitions were ( 38 ) or if ( 38 ) one attempted a repair afterwards. Chimpanzee males get along most of the time and are indeed much better than females in reducing tensions through a long grooming session with their greatest rival. Holding grudges is not a male thing.

But I also see similarities with bonobos, especially when it comes to empathy and the social functions of sex. Not that humans use sex as easily and publicly as bonobos, but within the human family, sex serves as a social glue similar to the way it smooths relations among bonobos. I consider bonobos highly empathic, more so than chimpanzees. As soon as one bonobo has even the smallest injury, he or she will be surrounded by others who come to inspect, lick, or groom. Robert Yerkes described in *Almost Human* how his bonobo took care of a gravely ill companion, saying that if he were to give a full description, he would probably be accused of “idealizing an ape.”

It is only recently that we have learned how the brain of bonobos reflects this sensitivity. The first hint came from a special type of neuron, known as a spindle cell, thought to be involved in self-awareness, empathy, sense of humor, self-control, and other human (39) fortes. Initially, these neurons were known only in humans, but following the usual pattern in science, they were subsequently also discovered in brains of apes, including bonobos. Then came a study that compared specific brain areas in chimpanzees and in bonobos. Areas involved in the perception of another’s distress are enlarged in the bonobo. Its brain also contains well-developed pathways to control aggressive impulses. Reporting these neurological differences, James Rilling and co-workers concluded that bonobos have empathic brains:

*We suggest that this neural system not only supports increased empathic sensitivity in bonobos, but also behaviors like sex and play that serve to dissipate tension, thereby limiting distress and anxiety to levels (40) conducive to prosocial behavior.*

問 1 空所(35)に入れるのに最も適切な文を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) They try to play fair in a sports game and at their workplace at first, but they most likely end up ruining their rival’s efforts due to their competitive nature.

(イ) For example, tensions between two male opponents in a match can make their relationship deeper and amazingly lead them to choose almost the same offence strategies.

(ウ) Men intensely compete among themselves while still realizing that they need each other to prevent their team from going under.

(エ) It is now concluded from the observed comparison that chimpanzees and human beings have evolved a similar pattern of neural networks concerning an empathic ability.

問 2 下線部(36)の意味として最も近いものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) In order to keep a friendly atmosphere where they can joke around, people working at a company learn how to stand being shouted at or bullied.

(イ) Businessmen sometimes have to voice their sincere opinions in a more direct manner so that they can get along with each other during off-duty hours.

(ウ) One example is that men at work often show opposite attitudes in different situations such as shouting jokingly and laughing sarcastically.

(エ) Men in business settings sometimes get excited and criticize each other at a meeting, but they often try to be on good terms outside the room.

問 3 空所(37)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) since

(イ) because of which

(ウ) that

(エ) no matter how

問 4 二つの空所(38)をこの順で満たすのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) banned, each

(イ) lacking, no

(ウ) prevalent, every

(エ) refused, some

- 問 5 下線部(39)の意味として最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) personalities
  - (イ) fortresses
  - (ウ) emphases
  - (エ) strengths
- 問 6 下線部(40)の意味として最も近いものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) supportive
  - (イ) available
  - (ウ) adverse
  - (エ) hindering
- 問 7 本文の内容と合致しないものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号を(41)にマークしなさい。
- (ア) There was a time when hostility was considered harmful.
  - (イ) Bonobos' brains have evolved to become empathic.
  - (ウ) Male chimpanzees look after their injured family members more than bonobos do.
  - (エ) It can be said that human males and male chimpanzees have several things in common.
- 問 8 本文の内容と最も合致するものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号を(42)にマークしなさい。
- (ア) Chimpanzees behave differently according to how serious their member's injury is.
  - (イ) The author assumes that confrontation is a relationship-building tool.
  - (ウ) Scholars noticed that a social role of intercourse became more asocial in bonobo society.
  - (エ) A special neuron in bonobos proliferates into well-developed pathways to increase aggression.